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American Discusses Position of Throne

Majority for Recognition of Imp. Household, Dr. Shafer Tells Nippon Times

The majority of American public opinion favors recognition of the Japanese Imperial Household as an integral part of Japanese culture, it was revealed exclusively to the Nippon Times on Monday by Dr. Luman J. Shafer, New York, chairman of the Japan Committee of the Foreign Missions Conferences of North America and a member of the American Christian deputation currently visiting in Tokyo.

"The Imperial Household," Dr. Shafer said, "may well be a restraint upon chaotic violence, and the support for a difficult transition to constitutional progress."

Dr. Shafer expressed belief that its overthrow might shake society so radically as to prolong disorder, with recurring opportunities for violent leadership. Dr. Shafer explained that this cardinal policy was included in papers on Far Eastern policy which were prepared in the spring of 1943 by the Far Eastern Settlement Group. This group, according to the eminent churchman, was composed of individuals from various churches who were interested in Far Eastern affairs. Dr. Shafer, himself, was chairman of the committee.

The group included such authorities on Japan as Dr. Charles Iglehart, teacher at the Aoyama Gakuin, and Dr. Karl Reischauer, secretary of Tokyo Women's College, both long residents in this country, Dr. Shafer disclosed. He added that some Chinese missionaries were also represented on the committe.

Non-Interference Proposed

The article on Japanese Imperial Household contained in the same papers states that "it is not proposed to interfere with the strictly internal affairs of Japan, except as might be required by the necessities of international society," Dr. Shafer said. He observed that the policy currently pursued here by the Supreme Allied Headquarters was liberally in line with the proposals this group had suggested. He expressed his belief that the principle he had stated on the Imperial Household represented a majority of the U.S. public.

There are oppositions, of course, from various circles, Dr. Shafer continued. Such liberal magazines as Nation and New Republic are voicing opposition to the preservation of the Imperial institution. "But, on the whole," he declared, "this policy I have stated is accepted by the people."

In referring to the problem of Shintoism, Dr. Shafer expressed doubt whether the Supreme Allied Headquarter's directive ordering the Japanese Government to dissolve Shinto really touched the point. The order might have not been clearly understandable to the Japanese people, he said.

"What we would like to ask the Japanese Government," he went on, "is to remove the ceremonies which are religious from religious shrines and let the State shrines observe these rituals. In short, what should be done is to make a clear distinction between State shrines and religious shrines."

Deprecating the rather hasty efforts to democratize Japan overnight, Dr. Shafer observed that real democracy will not be established until the people are allowed to practice it by themselves. At present, the Japanese people do not seem to be well prepared for carrying out a democratic administration, he stated.

This principle, in the opinion of Dr. Shafer, applies to the constitutional amendment which is currently a subject of spirited discussion and universal interests. He expressed the opinion that before the present constitutional system is revised, the people must first be taught and made ready to shoulder the responsibility for administration. Unless this is done, people would not understand the meaning of constitutional revision, Dr. Shafer asserted.

Supports Minobe Theory

On the whole, Dr Shafer expressed himself in favor of preserving Japan's constitutional tradition but he opposed the principle of regarding the Emperor as the State itself. Emperorship, in his opinion, ought to be regarded as an instrument and servant of the State as Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe's "organ theory" upholds.

If any amendment is to be made in the Japanese Constitution, Dr. Shafer said, the provision authorizing direct access to the Emperor by the military should be repudiated. He went on to say that the provision restricting War and Navy Ministerships to the standing Army and Navy officers should be revised, although this may be out of question now that Japan has been prohibited to maintain armed forces.

Again deprecating the proposed constitutional amendment, Dr. Shafer stated that revisions made under duress would not be accepted by the people He expressed hope that given time and freedom, the Japanese people will be able, and ought to create the Constitution by themselves. He added that Japan would do well to realize that the people's mind can not be changed at the point of a bayonet.

"To give freedom to the Japanese people," Dr. Shafer emphasized, "is the only hope and purpose of General Douglas MacArthur, and if this is done successfully, I have confidence in the future of the Japanese people."

Dr. Shafer had been resident in Japan for 23 years before the start of the Pacific War and is regarded as one of the outstanding American authorities on Japan's religious and cultural affairs. He had been teacher at the Tozan Gakuin in Nagasaki and later principal of the Ferris (Yamate) Girls' School in Yokohama.

Attlee Intends Visiting Truman Shortly to Hold Talks on Atomic Bomb

Prime Minister Clement Attlee is expected to announce in the House of Commons on Wednesday that he plans to visit the United Staes shortly to discuss the future of the atomic bomb the use of atomic energy in general with President Truman, according to a London report on Monday. The Prime Minister told the House on Monday that a special research and experimental station is being set up in England to cover all aspects of the use of atomic energy. He explained that the new atom center will work under the Minister of Supply. Meanwhile, a Washington dispatch said that the President has cancelled all his trips outside Washington for the next five weeks.

Kobayashi Will Head Reconstruction Board

Accepts Government Offer—To Be Inducted as Minister Without Portfolio

Ichizo Kobayashi, former Commerce and Industry Minister and now a member of the House of Peers, has accepted the proposal of the Government to assume presidency of the Board of Reconstruction, to be established in the Cabinet, reports the Mainichi. Mr. Kobayashi, the paper adds, will be first appointed Minister without Portfolio and his installation ceremony is expected to be held in a day or so.

Regulations concerning the Board of Reconstruction will be submitted to Friday's Cabinet meeting and on its adoption, the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Kobayashi as its President will be made at once. The establishment of this Board and decision to select an able man like Mr. Kobayashi reveals the fact that the Government is now in earnest to take up the great task of reconstruction of war-torn Japan, according to the paper.

Matters concerning the establishment of the Board and selection of Mr. Kobayashi were formally approved at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. Mr. Kobayashi, the Mainichi says, is a unique personaliy in economic circles of Japan and for this reason his assumption of the post, it is believed, will give impetus to the slowly-progressing reconstruction work.

The revival of the system of parliamentary vice-ministers and parliamentary councillors has been decided definitely, as a result of conference among Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura, Transportation Minister Takeo Tanaka and Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara, all members of the House of Representatives.

Allotment of Rice Is Put on New Basis

Farmers Can Give Government Other Cereals or Potatoes to Make Up Quota

Under a new system of compulsory allotment of rice made to the Government by farmers, the latter will be permitted to substitute rice with wheat, barley, maize, millet, buckwheat, beans, peas and potatoes, according to a decision made by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

Calculating this year's rice crop at 47,000,000 koku, the Government has decided on the composite allotment of 30,000,000 koku for the coming rice year starting from November 1. This total quantity will be divided among all prefectures, according to their respective crops, with full consideration given to the area of cultivation, crop conditions and damage by flood and storm.

The damage caused to the rice crop by the floods that visited many parts of the country after the typhoon of September 17 was so serious that the present year's rice crop is the smallest since 1901. Thus it has become difficult to enforce the allotment of 30,000,000 koku with rice alone. Therefore, in view of the present critical food situation the substitution of wheat, maize, millet, barley, beans, peas and potatoes will be permitted so that the total allotment will reach 30,000,000 koku.

However, rice is regarded as the main cereal to be submitted, and only such farmers who have fulfilled their allotment of barley, wheat and potatoes will be permitted to substitute their remaining wheat, potatoes, barley, beans, maize and other cereals for rice.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will call conferences of prefectural governors shortly to advise them in the execution of the new composite cereal allotment. The governors of the 12 prefectures in the Kanto, Hokuriku and Yamanashi areas were summoned for a meeting yesterday; the governors of the 11 prefectures in the Tohoku, Tokai and Nagano districts will meet today; the governors of the 11 prefectures in the Kinki and Chugoku areas on November 1, and the governors of the 12 prefectures, in the Hokkaido, Shikoku and Kyushu on November 3.

MITSUBISHI HEADS RESIGN

Heavy Industries Firm Effects Reshuffle in Directorate

Two of the most prominent men of the Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Limited, which form the main pillar of the Mitsubishi interests, have resigned. One is Kiyoshi Goko, chairman of the board of directors, and the other Shintaro Motora, president. All other directors of the same company also have resigned.

Their resignation was formally decided at the extraordinary meeting of directors Monday. The abolition of chairmanship, establishment of an advisership system and reduction of eight managing-directors to five also were decided then.

Takasuke Tamai, managing-director, was made president and Kensuke Watanabe, Yasujiro Okano, Mitsukichi Inau, Yoshitomo Tawara and Matsuichi Noguchi, all directors, were made managing-directors. Mr. Goko, however, still retains his connections with this company as director together with Shintaro Motora, Koji Hara, Kosaburo Matsui, Naota Goto, Kaju Ogawa, Junji Fukao, Baron Koyata Iwasaki, Hikoyata Iwasaki and Hisanobu Terai. Mr. Motora also remains as adviser.

While the Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries thus have introduced a reshuffle in their directorate, almost all directors, including President Namihei Kodaira, of the Hitachi Works were re-elected at the company's general meeting of shareholders Monday. Naosaburo Takao and Managing-Director Kumeo Baba and other important executives have retained their posts.

Regular Steamship Service Between U.S. And Far East to Be Resumed on November 1

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The resumption of regular steamship service between the United States and the Far East on November 1 was announced on October 26 by the State Department to facilitate prompt resumption of American business operations in the Pacific area.

After November 1, steamship lines will accept private shipments, the State Department said, and predicted that air transportation now confined to service via India will soon be available across the Pacific.

The War Department has agreed whenever possible to have food quarters and local transportation furnished to the United States businessmen in the Far East, should need arise.

On VJ-Day, the State Department said passports have been granted to representatives of United States firms and the Chinese Government has authorized the American consulates to grant visas to American businessmen. Communications have been restored in the main cities. American consular officers are on duty in the principal cities in China, and at Hongkong, Manila and Singapore and efforts are being made to bring about the reestablishment of banking services, the department explained.

Dikes on Yellow River Destroyed by China Reds; 1,700,000 Left Homeless

Communist forces in Honan Province are attempting to break up communications there by destroying dikes on the Yellow River, the Chinese Central News Agency reports, according to a Chungking dispatch. The news agency said that the floods which resulted have left 1,700,000 Chinese homeless.

People Rise to Fight Those in Authority

Yomiuri Head Blasted at Tokyo Rally; Miners in Hokkaido Resort to Force

A sweeping tide of protest against those in authority raged over the weekend and on Monday affecting various organizations and agencies as well as mines in Tokyo, Chiba, Shizuoka and the Hokkaido, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Most significant was a public meeting that took place Monday morning at an open space near the Mainichi Hall, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, manifesting support to the management-employe strife currently going on in the Yomiuri-Hochi office.

The rally was attended by well over 1,500 people. Fiery speeches denouncing the militaristic attitude of Matsutaro Shoriki, President of the Yomiuri-Hochi, and other higher-ups of the paper during the war were made by Kanson Arahata, Junzo Matsumoto, Kanju Kato and Soshi Okada, all noted socialist leaders.

They expressed support to the Yomiuri strikers asserting that the movement marked the prelude to democratization of pressdom and that it had a far-reaching effect because the fighting Yomiuri employes demanded clarification of responsibility for the war in the newspaper world of Japan.

The assembly passed a resolution demanding the resignation of Mr Shoriki and other leading staff members of the paper for their share in instigating the imperialist war. The resolution was submitted to President Shoriki but he refused to make a clear-cut reply.

The rally dispersed after the executive committee told the throng that the struggle will be continued. Meanwhile, the fighting Yomiuri-Hochi employes received messages of encouragement from the convention of Joto-area members of the Tokyo Traffic Workers' Union and the rally of Jonan-area workers of the Labor Union held the same day.

Prospect of success became evident on Monday for Radio Tokyo employes' movement demanding sweeping house-cleaning of the agency's machinery as the meeting of its board of directors held at the Tokiwaya, Marunouchi, deliberated on plans to revise regulations concerning budget compilation, board of directors and personnel. Programs decided on Monday included the cutting off of Radio Tokyo's connection with governmental agencies, reduction of directorship from 36 to 25 and elevation of the status of the board of trustees, which is at present nothing but an advisory organ. The membership of the board of trustees will be increased from the present 45 to 60 and will include experts in various fields of the society. The election of new trustees will be held at an extraordinary general meeting to be called sometime in December.

In Chiba, meanwhile, 300 patients of the Chiba hospital for sick and wounded soldiers entered a state of hostility against the management as their demand for increased allocation of food, submitted on October 25, was turned down by Dr. Saburo Irada, superintendent of the hospital. The patients claim that the physicians and chief nurses of the establishment had seized comfort kits and other materials for the inmates.

The 600 laborers had submitted demands that they be given more foodstuff, ¥2,000 to each as retirement fund, daily allowance of ¥6 from the day of surrender and also working clothes. Strict vigilance is being kept on the protesting miners as revolt is likely unless these demands are accepted.

In Tokyo, 6,000 employes of the Tokyo Metropolitan Food Corporation are in a revolutionary mood as representatives of five branch offices of the agency met on Saturday, last week, and mapped out plans to submit demands to the authorities concerned for improved treatment of the Corporation's employes. The move has resulted from recent dismissal of more than 1,000 employes.

Sunday afternoon, the Shizuoka Municipal Office was a scene of vigorous demonstration as hundreds of bombed-out citizens shouted warcries attacking the incompetence of the municipal authorities in carrying out relief and rehabilitation for raid victims. The demonstration followed a rally of several thousand warvictims held at the Aoba-dori square.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Tuesday.

Cloudy and intermittent rain with easterly winds.

Yenan Troops Begin General Offensive

Communist Communique Refers to Fighting in North China as 'Civil War'

Launching a general offensive in Eastern Shansi, about 100,000 Communists have forced the Kuomintang troops to give up two important sections in the fighting in North China which on Monday was called in a Yenan Headquarters' communique as "civil war," according to a Chungking dispatch.

According to the Governor of the Province, the Kuomintang troops have already suffered more than 15,000 casualties in the battles east of the Suchow-Tanchow railway, the report added.

Meanwhile, another Chungking report said that the National Government has announced that it will maintain the status of the Communists in North China in return for a pledge on their part to discontinue their persistent attacks on the lines of communications into that area.

In an official statement on the progress of the talks between the two groups, the Central Government spokesman pointed out that this would mean that the Communist forces would be allowed to remain in their present positions no matter how close they have pushed to railroad lines so long as they allow uninterrupted operation of the lines.

On the question of convening the political consultative council, the Central Government anonunced that satisfactory arrangements have been made for calling together the bodies in accordance with the agreements entered into by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung, the Communist leader.

The statement also said that an agreement had been reached to invite the Communists to send to Chungking immediately a military delegate representing the 18th Group Army to form a military sub-committee which could assist in the problem of the reorganization of the Communist troops in the areas in which they are to be stationed.

Aid Atomic Research

Russian research on the atomic bomb is going ahead actively with the aid of German scientists and equipment, the acting director of the Kaiser Wilhiem Institute, Dr. Coddard Hillman, told the press in Berlin on October 28, according to a London report. Dr. Hillman predicted that the Russians might develop their atomic bomb within two years.

Burmese Desires Bared

The people of Burma want security and enough to eat, said BBC correspondent Michael Reynolds who has been, touring the interior of Burma to see conditions there, according to a London report. Mr. Reynolds said that the military administration which is part military and part civil was doing its utmost to fulfil these two desires both at once. It is a big job, he added.

Efforts To Modify Order Ending Japan's Diplomacy Is Regarded as Hopeless

Little chance is seen of a modification or suspension of the recent Supreme Headquarters' order for Japan to suspend her diplomatic organs despite the efforts of Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida, according to Asahi. Disclosing that the Foreign Minister called on General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces, Monday at the latter's headquarters reportedly concerning the Supreme Headquarters order, the paper stated that Japan will have to abide by the order after all since it had originated in the form of an instruction by the General Staff Office of the Allied Nations to the Supreme Headquarters in Japan.

Truce Said Nearing In Indonesia Clash

Soekarno Broadcasts Appeal To His Countrymen to Lay Down Arms

The situation at Surabaya in Java is not very clear, but the latest message from Batavia said that Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Indonesia Republic, on Monday night broadcast an appeal to the Indonesians at Surabaya to lay down their arms. He made the broadcast after conferring with the British Commander there.

Firing went on in Surabaya all Monday night after Indonesian nationalists had attacked British and Indian troops. An AP correspondent reported that there was still a lot of firing on the afternoon of the next day when he flew back from there to Batavia.

It was officially reported at Batavia on Monday afternoon, however, that firing was dying down while another said that everything is now quiet in the town. This bore out earlier reports reaching Batavia that a truce was in effect at Surabaya.

Meanwhile, Dutch circles in Batavia are reported as saying that the talks will begin on Wednesday between Lieutenant Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, Dr. Hubertus van Mook, and representatives of the Soekarno regime.

GM MAKES PROPOSAL

Makes Counter Offer to CIO by Modifying Federal Wage Hour Act

General Motors has offered a counter proposal to the wage demand of the CIO Automobile Workers Union by modifying the Federal Wage Hour Act which would make standard work week 45 hours instead of 40, according to a Washington report on Sunday.

In a letter to the union, Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, asked the wage increase for straight time worked on a 45 hour basis. He said that this will give employees working 45 hours as much to take home pay as they make at 40 hour straight time and five hours over time. He declared that this proposal would not be any more reactionary than working for long hours in the war emergency. The union is said to have made no comments on the proposal.

New Clashes in Indo-China

Two new clashes took place between French troops and Annamese in Indo-China, according to a Hanoi in Indo-China, according to a Hanoi report. A French Headquarters' communique acknowledged brisk engagements with Annamese forces south of Saigon but said life is rapidly returning to normal and the peasants are returning to the fields in the wake of the French advance.

Social Democrats Backing 36-Hour Week In Order to Create Jobs for Unemployed

A proposal for a 36-hour work week in order to create employment for all the people was made by the Social Democratic Party of Japan at the plenary session of its Organization Preparation Committee held on October 29.

In order to step up employment throughout the country, the party proposed an early settlement of problems of food, wages and prices in order to revive production activity, the execution of a return-to-the-farm movement, development of small industries, lifting of control on small manufacturing and commercial enterprises to aid their early recovery, redistribution of labor, enforcement of a six-hour a day and 36-hour work week system, and the organization of regional unemployment relief committees which will include representatives of labor.

The party then formulated a five-point urgent program for giving relief to the unemployed as follows: (1) Reorganization of the Labor Affairs Society under private control with close affiliation of labor unions. (2) Establishment of a postwar reconstruction labor corporation for registering workers not employed by private enterprises and to guarantee them work and allowance. (3) Immediate commencement of war damage recovery works. (4) Opening of large-scale land cultivation enterprises, road construction and other public enterprises. (5) Improvement of welfare enterprises for the unemployed, particularly, the operation of dwelling houses, boarding houses and common kitchens under public management.

Meeting on Far East Of Advisory Body Set

Speculation Rife as Session Starts Tuesday—Russian Delegate Expected

The Far Eastern Advisory Commission was scheduled to meet on Tuesday amidst much speculation regarding Russia's participation, according to a London report. Although Russia may not be represented at the opening session she was expected to send delegates before the conference is well underway.

It was also expected, according to the report, that the dispute over Japan's control can be settled amicably. Well-informed circles in Washington believe that the solution will lie in the creation of a four-power group which will act as an executive committee of the Advisory Commission.

Ten countries will take part in the first meeting of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. They are Britain, Australia, India, Canada, New Zealand, the United States, China, France, the Netherlands and the Philippines.

A message from Washington said that India has been invited to take part in the work of the Commission and, as its representative, has named the Indian Agent General of Washington.

It is learned that Britain had asked that India be invited to take part and the United States agreed if Russia and China would consent. China gave her consent, but Russia has not yet said that she would take part herself in the work of the Commission. So the United States Government decided to invite India without waiting any longer for Moscow viewpoint.

Russian Participation Hoped

Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has expressed the hope that Soviet Russia would be represented on the Far Eastern Advisory Commission, according to a Chungking report on Monday.

There is no indication, the report said, that a recent message from President Truman to Premier Josef Stalin concerned this issue, but many officials believe that the problem is of sufficient importance to warrant such an action by Mr. Truman to reach a settlement.

As for American relations with Russia, meanwhile, they appeared to have taken a turn for the better, according to a San Francisco report. It quoted a Washington AP report which quoted diplomatic officials as saying that a good start has been made toward restoring cooperation between the two countries.

The AP said that there are indications that virtually all differences which have grown up between the two countries in recent months have been brought under review. While many details remain to be worked out, authorities are said to be confident that considerable progress has already been made.

BROOKE TO SEE MACARTHUR

Chief of British General Staff Making Tour of Far East

Field Marshal Lord Alan Brooke, Chief of the British General Staff, left England on Sunday by air for a 33,000-mile tour of inspection of the Middle East and Far East, according to a London report on Monday. He hopes to visit the Middle East, India, Burma, Hongkong, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Ceylon and East Africa.

His first stop will be Athens and from there he will go to India via Cairo and Bagdad. He will visit Burma and Hongkong before flying to Japan where he will have his first meeting with General Douglas MacArthur. The field marshal will then go to Melbourne and Wellington. On the return journey, he will spend two days at Singapore before going to East Africa by way of Ceylon.

NOTICE

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France Lauds Speech Delivered by Truman

Spokesman Avers President's Foreign Policy Views Rank With Wilson's 14-Points

President Truman's speech delivered on Navy Day on America's foreign policy has roused enthusiasm not only in the United States but in Europe, according to a Washington report on Monday.

In France, a spokesman of the French Foreign Office said: "The noble principles of President Truman's foreign policy speech ranks with Woodrow Wilson's 14-Points and with the Atlantic Charter laid down by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt."

In England, the Times, London, in its editorial stated that Mr. Truman's speech has brushed aside any thought that the United States might adopt a policy of aloofness from European policies.

A Moscow dispach said that the President's speech is expected to produce a heartening effect among the Russian people, particularly the President's expression of the determination of the United States to collaborate fully with the United Nations in keeping peace. The report stated that Russian newspapers adopted the unusual practice of immediately publishing the full reports of Mr. Truman's speech.

GEN. CASEY DECORATED

Awarded Silver Star Medal for Heroism in New Guinea Battle in 1942

Major General Hugh J. Casey, Chief Engineer, AFPAC, on October 28 was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action. Presentation was made by Major General R. J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff on behalf of General MacArthur, according to a PRO press release.

The citation follows:

Major General Hugh J. Casey, 09298, United States Army. For gallantry in action near Buna Mission, New Guinea, on 15 November and 15 December 1942. On 15 November when the 3rd Battalion, 128th Infantry, was halted short of its objective by intense rifle fire and machine gun fire, near Buna Mission, New Guinea, General Casey, present on an inspection of front line positions, skilfully directed fire against enemy snipers in trees and then, with further disregard for his own safety, led forward elements for over five hours, as with courageous personal example and outstanding command ability, he guided the men in their difficult advance against a stubborn and well concealed foe.

On 15 December, General Casey, together with other staff officers made a front line inspection tour, including Buna Village and the "Coconut Grove" position which was being attacked by the 2nd Battalion, 128th Infantry Regiment. In order to observe the terrain, General Casey climbed a tree which was used as an observation post. As he descended from the position, a soldier in the tree observation post was wounded. Despite heavy enemy fire, he reclimbed the tree and assisted the wounded man to safety. Observing tactical errors in the plan of attack, he called a conference of the officers in the field. As a result, overhead protective fire was initiated for front line troops. His exemplary pattern of gallantry reduced the hostile stronghold. By his outstanding courage and leadership, General Casey fully exemplified the highest traditions of the military service.

TO AID GI PURCHASES

Gen. Woodruff's Committee Buying Up Souvenirs at Fair Prices

Major General R. B. Woodruff, commander of the 24th Division, in Shikoku, has set out to prevent the fleecing of souvenir hungry soldiers of his command.

Faced with a threat of soaring prices, such as was experienced in the Phillipines, General Woodruff has formed a special staff committee to work through Japanese authorities in buying up large quantities of souvenirs at prices fixed as of August 15. These will be sold by division post exchanges at no profit prices.

A campaign has been launched through division newspapers, posters and leaflets to impress troops with the necessity of maintaining reasonable prices. Soldiers desiring to purchase kimonos, stockings and art goods are told: "You may have a yen for souvenirs, but the Japanese have a yen for yen. Keep prices down."

United Nations Holding Meet

The first meeting in London of the United Nations' Preparatory Commission will now begin on November 23 and the full assembly will meet during the first week in January, a month later than previously arranged, according to a London report on Sunday. These recommendations were made by the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission at its final meeting in London where it had been meeting for the past nine weeks.

Truman Orders Germans Ousted From All Austria; Also Eliminate Fascism

The U.S. State Department has revealed that President Truman has ordered all Germans ousted from Austria and has asked for the elimination of Fascism in Italy, according to a Washington report on Sunday. The State Department made public a 10,000-word directive to General Mark Wayne Clark, Commander-in-Chief of the American Military Forces in Austria, in which was an order for the general to stamp out all German domination in all of Austria and to purge that country of strong Nazi influence which is said to have been acquired even before Adolf Hitler took the country over.

Japan's Coal Output Shows Heavy Slump

Blow to Postwar Activities Warned by Toyoda at Vice-Minister's Meet

The estimated coal production in October is only 575,000 tons while the total requirement in the whole country for the month is believed to reach 1,500,000 tons, Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister Toyoda reported at the Vice-Ministers' conference held Monday. Thus, the October production of coal is only sufficient to meet the demand of railways which consumes at the minimum 540,000 tons monthly, it was also revealed.

Since the ending of the war, the coal output was 1,700,000 tons in August, 903,000 tons in September and the estimated 575,000 tons in October. In 1943, the average monthly coal output was 4,625,000 tons, 4,111,000 tons in 1944 and 3,559,000 tons in June, 1945. At the present declining tendency of coal output, it is believed that against the planned production of 10,000,000 tons a year, the actual output will be only about 5,000,000 tons.

The coal consumption which was much reduced soon after the war end is now gradually growing, and although 350,000 tons were stocked at wharves, this amount was almost entirely shipped out at the end of October.

Coal production prospect in Kyushu during October is 250,000 tons, while it was 2,240,000 tons in October last year. The minimum requirement in Kyushu is 410,000 tons monthly. In Hokkaido it is expected that the October output will be 230,000 tons, against 1,150,000 tons in October, last year.

KOREAN NATIONALIST FREED

Justice Ministry Compelled to Release Retsu Boku

Retsu Boku, a Korean nationalist who had been imprisoned for the past 22 years on the charge of high treason, was released from the Akita prison on Saturday last week, states Domei. He is expected to reach Tokyo shortly after visiting the headquarters of the Korean Residents' Association at Odate.

Mr. Boku was imprisoned two decades ago for throwing a bomb against the bridge in front of the Imperial Palace in protest against Japanese imperialism in Korea. As his charge was high treason, Boku was excluded from the amnesty proclaimed some time ago and his provisional release was realized only after vigorous movements for his liberatio was carried out against the Justice Ministry by various circles concerned.

Gaku Sano, Communist leader, who used to serve prison terms together with Boku at the Kosuge jail, describes in his articles contributed to the Tokyo Shimbun the Korean nationalist as "a man of extraordinarily strong will." Writing in the Tokyo Shimbun, Mr. Sano reveals that Boku used to refuse to observe prison rules while he was detained at the Chiba prison and ignored the authority of the superintendent of the jail.

Long years of imprisonment has further strengthened his character, Mr. Sano says, adding that he regards Boku as the best revolutionist Korea has ever produced.

U.S. ELECTIONS SET NOV. 6

Voting for Mayors of New York, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Cleveland

The United States will hold its first postwar elections on November 6, including the several big city mayoralty races and the special congressional contest in New Jersey, according to a Washington report on Sunday.

National politicians said on the whole there was little prospect of the off-year voting showing any trend for 1946 or 1948. Balloting for city mayors of New York, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Cleveland will share the interest of party leaders along with the four men race to fill the House vacancy in the Trenton-Princeton Fourth District of New Jersey. Virginia is the only State that will name a governor in the off-year elections next week.

Supply of Materials To Industries Fixed

Government Bares Plan After Consulting Wth Various Ministries Concerned

The Government has announced its material demand and supply plan for the third quarter of the year, after consulting with various Ministries concerned.

The main points of the plan, which covers transportation capacity and distribution of fuel, salt, soda, fibers, metals and so forth, are as follows:

Transportation Capacity: The total shipping transportation capacity for the third quarter is 3,450,000 as against 4,420,000 tons planned for the previous quarter. The steamship shipping capacity is 1,780,000 tons, motor and sailing ships 1,120,000 tons, the Hakodate-Aomori ferry-railway capacity 48,000 tons, and the Moji-Shimonoseki tunnel capacity 490,000 tons. But due to the effect of the recent storms, the capacity of motor and sailing ships, and the Shimonoseki-Moji tunnel capacity will be much lower than the above figures.

Coal Distribution: Coal production has decreased greatly of late, Under the new plan, the production is set at 4,800,000 tons, but the actual output is expected to be much smaller. The main cause of the decreased production is the disturbances caused by Chinese and Korean miners. Estimating the distribution of coal to various districts by taking into account the above shipping capacity and coal production, 1,260,000 tons will be distributed to the eastern part of Honshu, 1,401,000 tons to the western part of Honshu, 1,160,000 tons to the Hokkaido, and 1,540,000 tons to Kyushu. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the allotment for Honshu will be 60 to 70 per cent, and about 50 per cent for the Hokkaido and Kyushu. The Hokkaido formerly had no restriction on coal distribution, but as a result of the reduced output, the supply to Hokkaido will be also restricted. Preference will be given to food production, fiber, cement, porcelain, fertilizer, salt and medicine industries in the supply of coat. Iron and steel, metal, liquid fuel and other heavy industries will get less coal.

Coke: The production of coke in the third quarter is fixed at 425,000 tons. It is expected that the supply will not be sufficient in various fields, but the carbide industry will be supplied preferentially.

Salt and soda: The estimate of the production of salt in Japan in the third quarter is 25,000 tons, or less than one-fourth of the normal year, because of the recent storms. As the salt production for our own consumption is calculated at 30,000 tons, the total will reach about 55,000 tons. Soda ash and caustic soda producing plants will be able to operate merely by consuming their own stocks of salt. Thus about 10,000 tons of soda ash and 11,000 tons of caustic soda will be supplied to the fiber, glass, shoyu, ammonia and other industries.

Fibers: The supply of raw cotton and wool in the third quarter is entirely limited to the stock now held in the country. Cotton will be mainly used for making working suits, Jikatabi, gloves, socks and other daily necessities, while wool is to be used for producing blankets and winter clothing. The production of rayon and staple fiber is estimated at 13,000,000 lbs. which will be mixed with cotton and wool for making blankets, working suits and others. We have lost Karafuto, one of our sources of pulp, but the production in the Hokkaido, Honshu and Kyushu will be greatly increased to make up for this loss.

Material Supply Plan for the third quarter of the year.

	Unit	Production	Stock	Total
Fiber:				
Cotton	Piculs	—	115,000	115,000
Wool	Bales	—	32,000	32,000
Rayon	1,000 lbs.	3,600	—	3,600
Staple Fiber	"	9,400	2,000	11,400
Rayon pulp	Tons	19,000	4,800	23,800
Paper pulp	"	55,000	27,800	82,800
Newsprint	1,000 lbs.	60,600	15,360	75,960
Craft paper	"	5,200	2,800	8,000
Other paper	"	40,700	14,900	55,600
Chemicals:				
Cement	Tons	398,000	—	398,000
Carbide	"	50,750	—	50,750
Fatty acid	"	3,960	—	3,960
Alcohol	kiloliter	15,800	—	15,800
Ammonia	Tons	22,000	—	22,000
Sulphuric Ammonia	"	75,000	—	75,000
Calcareous nitrogen	"	41,700	—	41,700
Hide and Rubber:				
Cattle hides	Tons	—	5,000	5,000
Tannin	"	—	2,300	2,300
Rubber	"	—	6,000	6,000
Iron and Steel:				
Steel Material	Tons	70,000	80,000	150,000
Pig iron	"	90,000	18,000	108,000
Special steel	"	8,000	7,000	15,000
Non-ferrous Metals:				
Copper	Tons	6,000	3,600	9,600
Lead	"	2,000	9,000	11,000
Zinc	Tons	4,000	5,000	9,000
Tin	"	—	1,600	1,600
Mercury	"	15,000	85,000	100,000
Aluminum	"	—	6,000	6,000
(Note: Recovery: copper, 6,000 tons, and lead 4,000 tons)				
Cotton	Piculs	—	115,000	115,000

Ordinary Steel Material Distribution Plan (in tons)

Transportation	
Railways	31,000
Short-distance transportation	7,000
Ships	40,000
Communications	3,000
Supplies	11,000
Civil engineering and construction	12,300
Public Welfare:	
Industry	26,500
Special machinery	6,000
Medical and hygiene	1,000
Daily necessities	4,700
Others	2,100
To be held in reserve	5,000

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Yamashita's Trial Starts In Capital of Philippines By 5-General Tribunal

In the Philippines, General Tomoyuki Yamashita went on trial for his life Monday on war criminal charges, according to a San Francisco report. The General is being tried by five American generals who will write a new chapter in international law if they hold him responsible for the reign of terror which his troops spread throughout the Philippines. The prosecution will seek to hold General Yamashita responsible for the actions of his men although it would be impossible to prove that the General personally ordered the crimes.

Raid Victims to Use Military Structures

Troops Home From Overseas Can Also Live in These Buildings in Winter

The land and buildings hitherto used by the army and navy in and around cities will be used during the winter months to shelter-raid victims and demobilized overseas troops who have come back to Japan, according to the decision reached at the Vice-Ministers' meeting held on Thursday. In this connection, instructions were sent by the Finance Ministry to prefectural governors and directors of the finance bureaus in local districts, reports Domei.

Priority is to be given to those who are living in shacks temporarily built in war-devastated areas, and others who were burnt out during the war.

Prefectures, towns and villages are requested to make a thorough examination of military buildings usable for the abovementioned purposes in cooperation with the finance bureaus of prefectural governments and report on the facilities and accommodation capacity.

Emergency repairs will be conducted by the finance bureaus, but constructional changes must be made by those who are to occupy buildings.

Permission to use vacated military establishments will be given dence corporations or the society for through public institutions, resirelief of raid victims.

The air raid victims and others who are in acute need of dwelling quarters are allowed to use these military establishments till April next year but in the Hokkaido and the Tohoku district the time limit will be extended to the and of May. Army and Navy repatriates can stay in these military establishments for half a year from the time of their return to Japan. Nothing is charged for the use of the buildings.

In most of the land hitherto owned by the Army and Navy, temporary buildings will be constructed. Prior to the construction work, the matters pertaining to transportation facilities, building materials and the supply of food must be investigated and reported to the Finance Bureau, by prefectures, towns and villages.

Drug Cache Is Seized By Allies at Nagano

Haul Including Quinine, Narcotics and Medical Supplies Worth $6 Million

More than $6,000,000 worth of crude opium, quinine and other drugs and narcotics have been located and seized by troops of Major General H. F. Kramer's 97th Infantry Division near Nagano, according to a PRO press release on Tuesday.

Included in the haul are four tons of crude opium, valued on the legal market at more than $4,000,0000, and 32 tons of quinine with an estimated open-market value of $2,000,000. The discovery also included morphine, novocaine and cocaine worth in excess of $200,000.

Additional medical and dental supplies, including enough equipment to set up three Japanese field hospitals, also were taken. These included 200 microscopes worth $50,000, bringing the total estimated value to $6,300,000, with inventories still to be completed.

According to medical officers of the 97th Division, the store of quinine would have been sufficient to protect 1,000,000 American soldiers against malaria for an entire month. There was said to be enough for 20,091,000 individual doses—an amount which would have alleviated the acute shortage of quinine in the South Pacific fighting during the early part of the war.

Military officials have not yet determined what the Japanese intended to do with the huge stock of crude opium. However, it is possible that they intended to extract morphine and other narcotic drugs from it.

Captain John F. Kelly of Brooklyn, N.Y., medical officer of the 97th Division Artillery, estimated that the opium alone would be worth nearly $50,000,000 through illegal dope trade channels in the United States.

He declared that such a large amount of opium, even though part of it be converted into drugs such as morphine, could not possibly be used for the Japanese troops, and suggested that the Japanese, whose policy in this respect is a matter of record, may have planned to use the remainder against the people of China as a morale weapon.

The opium warehouse was located at Tokura, 10 miles south of Nagano. A quarter of a mile from the nearest road, it could not be approached by vehicle. The quinine was stored in a warehouse at Takahara. Both warehouses were seized by artillerymen under the command of Brigadier General Sherman V. Hasbrouck, Division Artillery commander.

The opium was immediately removed to artillery headquarters at Nagano, but the quinine has not been moved pending disposition orders from higher headquarters.

ARAB LEADER ENDS VISIT

Suggests Palestine Be Treated as an International Problem

Assam Bey, secretary of the Arab League, who has been in London for discussions with the British Government on Middle East problems, has now concluded his visit, according to a London report on Monday.

Mr. Bey, on the eve of his departure, told a BBC correspondent that it was too early for him to comment on the proposal that the question of Palestine should be referred to the United Nations but he said he would welcome any suggestion that the Jewish problem should be treated as an international problem by the United Nations.

The Arab leader also stated that the Arab nations are willing to take part in a world plan for relieving Jewish distress and it is an urgent need that the persecuted Jews should receive help from the nations of the world.

However, he said that in his view the present demand for introducing more Jewish immigrants into Palestine was using popular sympathy for the Jews to further a political aim.

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157,981 Korean Laborers Are Sent Home by Oct. 24 As Repatriation Continues

Major Gordon B. Enders, Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau in Seoul, told a Stars and Stripes correspondent that repatriation of Koreans shipped from their homeland to work for the Japanese during the war is still underway and that 157,981 of them have returned to their homeland by October 24, according to a Seoul report. As of the same day, 109,072 Japanese soldiers and 63,091 civilians were sent back to Japan.

HOKKAIDO BUDGET READY

¥963,700,000 Draft to Be Presented For Finance Ministry Approval

The Hokkaido Government expects shortly to refer to the Finance Ministry for approval, its draft budget accounts totaling more than ¥963,700,000 necessary for carrying out the colonization plan in the 1946 fiscal year, according to the Asahi.

The project planned for the Hokkaido is estimated to occupy 25 per cent of the development works in the country, the paper points out. Great significance is being attached to the work which is regarded as holding the key position in the construction of a new Japan.

The foregoing figure includes ¥779,600,000 for the development of uncultivated land and for migration of war sufferers and demobilized people, ¥15,500,000 for intensive utilization of cultivated land and ¥19,000,000 for collective development of the marine industry, the paper explains.

The Hokkaido Government is understood to have a three-year development program under which some 200,000 families are to develop 500,000 chobu of land. Each family is expected to be allocated the cultivation of an area covering two to three chobu. For the benefit of these families, installation of various facilities for collective harvesting, medical treatment and production of finished agricultural goods and others are being under consideration.

Aside from its present budget plan, the Hokkaido Government is planning to make an agrement with some banking organs whereby each migrant family may secure a loan to the extent of ¥5,000 to be used as funds for facilitating its cultivation work.

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Students Can't Study With Empty Stomach

Increased Rice Ration Is Asked; 5-Day Week System Is Adopted

The Niigata Medical College has decided to abolish its students' exercise period and simultaneously presented a petition to the headquarters of the occupation forces stationed in Niigata Prefecture requesting that an arrangement be made to increase the rice ration of the students to three go a day, the Mainichi reports.

The steps were taken, explains the paper, as countermeasures to ease the students' food shortage problem due to which the major portion of the students fail to attend their classes and even when they do attend they are unable to concentrate on the lectures.

Fatten Up at Home

In view of the serious health conditions of the students resulting from critical shortage of foodstuffs, authorities of the Preparatory College of the Nippon University have decided to adopt a two-holidays-a-week system so that the students may go home every Saturday and Sunday to eat more nutritious food than they can get in Tokyo, says the Mainichi.

Another reason for enforcement of this system is the fact that food shortage and housing difficulty are keeping many of the professors away from class-rooms, the report added.

Shorter Hours Asked

About 120 first-year students of the Men's Department of the Yamagata Normal Training School on October 24 asked for a shortening of the present 40-hour week study program, asserting that with lack of food, a daily seven or eight-hour study program was too heavy.

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Red Cross Gathering Honored by Messages

Her Imperial Majesty, Prince Takamatsu Exhort Members to New Efforts

The 53rd general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society was held Monday morning at the Society's lecture-hall in Shiba Park, Shiba-ku, Tokyo in the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, Patron of the Society.

Prior to the opening of the meeting, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu was pleased to grant medals of merit to 2,824 members of the Society in appreciation of their efforts for the cause of the organization and also insignias of special membership to 25,652 other members.

At 10:30 a.m., His Imperial Highness. Prince Takamatsu granted a message to the assembly, the first to be given since His Imperial Highness assumed the patronship of the society. In the message, the Prince emphasized that a radical change was necessary in the conduct of all undertakings of the country and that it was the duty of the Japan Red Cross Society to work for paving the way for a grand peace for generations to come, in line with the principle of humanity and fraternity. The message urged the members to extricate themselves from old customs and make endeavors for national revival and reconstruction, thereby to discharge the mission of the Red Cross Society of Japan.

Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the Society, then made a report on the activities of the organization during 1944. An lection of the standing committee members and secretaries was held.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu then graciously read the message of Her Majesty the Empress. The message exhorted the members to make preparations for the new era ushered in by the epoch-making change of situation and to contribute to the promotion of social welfare and establishment of world peace.'

On Tuesday, the Society held a meeting of secretaries of its chapters throughout the country in order to study concrete measures for new activities. Now that the work of taking care of the sick and wounded soldiers, which formed the major portion of its activities during the war, has ended, the society will henceforth concentrate its efforts on peacetime relief and hygienic work for farming, fishing and urban communities.

U.S. CHRISTIANS GREETED

Mr. Durgin Is Given Reception by Local YMCA

A hearty reception was given Russel L. Durgin, for two decades honorary secretary of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Japan and also of the Tokyo branch, by 200 local Christians at a tea party held Monday afternoon at the Tokyo YMCA, Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Mr. Durgin is currently attached to the Supreme Allied Headquarters as adviser.

The four members of the American Christian mission were guests of honor at another welcome meeting held also at the local YMCA. They were Dr. Douglas Horton and Dr. Luman J. Shafer of New York, Dr. Walter W. VanKirk and Bishop James C. Baker.

The mission then left Tokyo on Tuesday morning for the Kansai district to meet with Christian leaders in Nagoya, Nara Kyoto, Kobe and Osaka. Mr. Durgin accompanied the group but is expected to return here on November 4. He will continue to stay in Tokyo and resume his mission which was disrupted by the war.

TRAMCAR, BUS FARES HIKED

Ticket to Cost 20 Sen; Wartime Privileges to Be Abolished

Fares for tramcars and buses in Tokyo will be raised from 10 to 20 sen, it was decided by the Traffic Bureau of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office, Domei reports.

The price of a book of 20 tickets will be raised to ¥3 from ¥1.50. Monthly tickets will cost ¥6 instead of ¥3.50 and the same for industrial workers and students will be abolished.

Meanwhile starting from Thursday, the time for starting operation of street cars will be changed from 5 to 5.30 a.m. and buses from 6 to 7 a.m. The last street car and bus will run as heretofore at about 10:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. respectively.

Getting Sweet Potatoes

From October 25, Tokyo has been receiving some of the 3,500,000 kan of sweet potatoes sent by the farmers of Chiba Prefecture to the people of the metropolis. With assistance from the prefecture which will send out special trains from October 27, 3,000,000 kan of the sweet potatoes are expected to come in at once. Also 30 trucks and 300,000 empty sacks have been sent to the producing centers from the metropolis while the railways will also operate 400 freight cars. At average of 1.2 kan will be distributed to each per-

Japanese Officers in P.I. Also Victimized Nippon Women, Army Nurse Kume Declares

"When we were placed in an American war prisoners camp following Japan's surrender, we felt as if we had been liberated from 'hell,'" bluntly declared a Japanese army nurse, Miss Kume, to an Asahi correspondent, on board a repatriation vessel, which was formerly a minesweeper during her return to Japan recently with other Japanese repatriates from the Philippine Islands.

Miss Kume told the Asahi correspondent of atrocities committed by Japanese armed services not only against the Filipinos but against their own nationals. She said that after the Japanese soldiers fled from Manila where they pillaged Filipino homes and threw gasoline on the buildings and burned them to the ground, their atrocities grew in intensity. She said that in the hinterlands, whenever a Japanese soldier sighted a pretty Filipino girl she was attacked. After the Japanese had retreated into the mountains, Miss Kume revealed that Japanese officers began demanding Japanese civilian women to share their bodies with them. She said some of them had to submit to their demands or die of starvation.

The Japanese army nurse described how Japanese soldiers had to throw away their arms and ammunition when they had fled into the mountains because they became such a burden and because so many of their troops were stricken with malaria, amoebic dysentery and other tropical diseases. She added it finally came to a point where they had to discard all important medical instruments.

Miss Kume said that not even a grain of rice was given to the Japanese civilians and civilians attached to the armed services. Over and over again, she continued, we were sarcastically asked when we were going to die.

In the mountains along the path of retreat, the Japanese army nurse said, sick and wounded Japanese soldiers died and were left there unburied. She said that day by day the morale and spirit among the officers and soldiers became worse and toward the latter part of the war everyone was fighting for his own existence.

The Asahi correspondent also described how Filipinos thronged the wharf in Manila Bay where the Japanese repatriation vessel had docked and called the Japanese repatriates, "robbers," "bastards," and so forth in Japanese.

Fine Arts Group Formed at Ichikawa

MacArthur's H.Q. Sends Officers to Attend Inaugural Ceremony

In an effort to introduce Japanese fine arts, sculpture and industrial art, the New Japan Fine Arts Society was established at the house of Katsugoro Nakamura in Ichikawa, Chiba Prefecture on Sunday. The newly formed society comprised of court artists, members of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Fine Arts and other young artists as members, and business matters are to be handled by secretaries as the society has no president, reports the Asahi.

General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters promising to give aid to the new society sent some officers to the inaugural ceremony.

The members of the society number 35 and include Yukihiko Yasuda, Gakuryo Nakamura and eight others representing Japanese painting; Tsuguji Fujita, Kenichi Nakamura and six others, all noted artists of oil painting; Seibo Kitamura, Yoshizumi Yokoe and five others representing sculptors, and Hazan Itaya, Shisui Rokkaku and eight other artists of industrial arts.

Forming Culture League

With the aim of educating the people through culture, the Popular Culture League headed by Inosuke Nakanichi, popular literary writer, will be formally inaugurated in Tokyo sometime in the middle of November, thus starting a movement to propagate popular culture on a nation-wide scale, reports the Mainichi.

The league will consist of various sections; namely, literature, drama, motion picture, fine arts, music and science. The league also plans for the publication of its organ, the Popular Front, from December. Guidance in reading and cultural meetings will be given by the members of the league.

With Ujaku Akita, noted literary writer, and former Count Yoshi Hijikata, Communist leader and playwright, as leaders a dramatic troupe called the Ningenza will be organized. The league will also sponsor the screening of pictures and newsreels connected with the Soviet Union. The organization of the league is regarded as a preparatory movement to the inauguration of the Communist Party.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS STRIKE

After presenting four demands to their school authorities, 103 fourth-year students of the Kasu Girls' Higher School, in Kasu, Saitama Prefecture, went on strike on October 25.

In the first place the striking students demanded an explanation of the failure of six teachers to report to factories where the students were working in the interest of the State. Secondly, they demanded equality in the distribution of goods produced by the school plantation. Thirdly, they asked a full report on goods specially distributed by the school authorities to students, and fourthly, they demanded the resignation of a teacher.

Stall Operators' Union

A Tokyo Stall Operators' Union has been formed for better business under its own control system, improvement of the union members' status and prevention of any actions violating the laws of the union.

Obituary

Kunihiko Goto, president of the Keisei Tram Company, died of pneumonia on October 27 at the age of 55 at his villa in Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture. Funeral services were held at his residence at Otsuka, Koishikawa-ku, Monday.

Poor Ration of Food Is Fatal to Educator

Misguided Official Policy Blamed for Malnutrition—Shunned Blacketeering

The misguided Government policy in rationing foodstuff has caused the death through malnutrition of Eishiro Kameo, professor of German language at the Tokyo Higher School, it has been bared by the Mainichi.

When his health began to fail after sticking to the government's policy against buying of foods in the black market, Professor Kameo, the paper reports, apparently came to doubt the Government's policy. On the last page of his diary he wrote, "I cannot understand the Government policy. I am afraid I shall be unable to continue living on the food ration and with a fixed income."

The foodstuff supply of the people was placed on a ration system following the outbreak of the war when the Government issued an appeal to the nation requesting trust in the Government and not to buy foodstuffs on the black market. The Professor, determined to support the Government, faithfully observed the appeal.

He had a large family of six children and his wife. He grew vegetables on his garden patch measuring two tsubo in an attempt to supplement the food supply shortage experienced in bringing up the children. With the approach of the end of the war, the food supply became so meager that he found it almost impossible to support the family on the food ration.

However, the staunch professor still persisted in adhering to his determination. In the hope of giving the children sufficient amount of food, he secretly refrained from taking his own food ration. Thus, at about the time of the end of the war, his health was in a serious condition.

In spite of his weakening physique, he did not speak about the food supply condition of his family. Consequently, his fellow professors at the Higher School were not aware that he was in a distress from an acute shortage of food supply.

Toward the end of August, the Professor was finally forced to take to his bed. Learning of his illness, one of his former students at the school hastily came to his aid. He gave the Professor milk and other food to enable him to regain his health. But his aid came too late and the Professor died on October 11.

Dr. Saegi who examined the Professor, told the press, "When I was sent for and rushed to his bedside I found it was too late and could do nothing. Before he died he used to send his six-year old son to my office. I noticed that the boy was gradually growing weaker. He once told me that he was allowed only soup and a few slices of potato for his meal. I felt very sorry for him."

Malnutrition Often Fatal

Malnutrition is causing various diseases which often prove fatal, says Dr. Ryozai Hayashi, a noted physician at his clinic at Sanjo-Gokomachi, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto.

As an illustration, Dr. Hayashi cites the case of the late Dr. Eishu Miyamoto, former professor at Kyoto Imperial University, who died of apoplexy on April 22, last year. Since Dr. Miyamoto retired from active professorship in 1942, he had been suffering from asthenia, dropsical swelling which developed on his limbs and face and lassitude, outstanding signs of malnutrition. The patient tried his best to eat as much nutritious food as possible but his declining health could not be restored.

ANNOUNCEMENT

MISS E. H. SCHWERSENZ, English Conversation teacher and Guide has moved from Karuizawa to Setagayaku 1794, Hanegi-cho, Tokyo.

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Price ¥50 for November volume. Application must be placed before October 31.

Delivery will be made by December 10.

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Return Engagement Played by Symphony

Otaka Conducts Special Program Given at 1st Cavalry Division Theater

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, returning by popular request, gave its second performance at the 1st Cavalry Division's Theater last Sunday. It was the third of a series of cultural Sunday afternoons that the 1st Cavalry Division's Special Service and Public Relations offices have arranged for those GI's and officers who miss contact with the fine arts.

Mr. Hisatada Otaka, one of the leading young conductors of Japan led the famous orchestra in a heartily applauded program which included the "Fifth Symphony" by Tschaikowski, Strauss' "Blue Danube Waltz," Brahms "Hungarian Dance's 5 and 6," and the overture from the "Barber of Seville" by Rossini.

Interviewed by the 1st Cavalry's PRO after the performance Mr. Otaka observed that the music of the western world exerts a profound influence on contemporary Japanese composers including in that influence the work of America's George Gershwin. The outstanding Japanese composers today, including Kiyoshi Nobutoki and Otaka himself, are trying to achieve a synthesis of Japanese and Western music—although as yet most musical Japanese still consider Japanese and Occidental music as being mutually independent.

In Mr. Otaka's opinion modern Japanese music can be compared to a river into which are flowing two streams; the first stream that of original Japanese music, which Otaka points out has 2,000 year-old origins in Korean, Chinese and Indian music, and the second stream is the influence of Occidental music and the second stream is the influence of Occidental music which initially reached Japan in the 1860's and 70's of the Meiji era. Tschaikowki's music, Mr. Otaka notes, achieves a blending of both Asiatic and Western cultures; and it is that blending of the two that the young conductor-composer finds desirable and inevitable for Japanese music.

As an interesting example of this trend in reverse, Mr. Otaka mentioned the effect of ancient Japanese music on some French composers—particularly Debussy. Debussy's harmony, claims Mr. Otaka, clearly shows the influence of the 1000-year old pure Japanese Gagaku music. Gagaku is the music that has been played at the Shinto shrine, Ise, of the Imperial Court.

Two particular enthusiasms of Mr. Otaka are Shostakovitch and Gershwin. He believes the Russian, however, is "too difficult" for the average Japanese audience—although in his own opinion the Soviet composer is one of the greatest. Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," he exclaims, is "Excellent! wonderful!"

The inevitable question about his opinion of American jazz was answered by Mr. Otaka in a simple, but unique manner. "It is not a question of the good or evil effects of jazz. Jazz's function is simply to entertain, amuse; if it does this, it's good, if it does not, it's bad."

Conductor Otaka concluded the interview by remarking that the Japanese can adapt themselves easily to jazz—if "not through the head, at least through the heart."

Ginza's Record Shops Are Swamped by GI's Hunting for Souvenirs

GI juke-box enthusiasts, on the prowl along the Ginza in search of suitable souvenirs to take back home, are keeping the music emporiums along the avenue in a constant state of agitation with their requests for popular Japanese records, reports the Mainichi. Delivered in the Stateside version of the Japanese tongue, the broadsides of "Sheena no Yoru arimaska? Ame Ame Fure Fure arimaska?" are a continual source of mirth and despair to the shopgirls behind the counter—mirth at the mutilated version of the native tongue and despair, as they view the rapidly depleting stocks on the shelves. Among the best sellers in the present rush, says the paper, are "Sado Okesa," "Chidori," and "Oiwake." Nearly everyone asks for "Shina no Yoru" (Night in China) and "Ame Ame Fure Fure," (Rain) the journal comments but its only a mighty few GI's that manage to get their order filled, due to the scarcity.

NIKA SEEKS FREEDOM

Will Withdraw From Official Bunten; Plans Sketch Exhibit

The Nika Art Society has decided to become independent of the Bunten, or the Education Ministry Art Exhibition, into which it had been incorporated during the war, states Domei. The first general meeting of the group is scheduled to be called on November 10.

Seiji Togo, leading member of the Nika, is pushing the movement toward revival of the unique characteristics of the Nika group. It is expected that the group will abolish the established non-examination system which accords special privileges to some of its members and carry out open examinations on entries submitted for exhibition.

The first exhibit will not be held earlier than September, next year, but a display of sketches will be held by the end of this year.

Rural Round-Up

GOVERNOR OF AOMORI INDICTED BY SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Governor Motohiko Kanai of Aomori Prefecture was indicted for having failed to make a satisfactory answer to a questionnaire by the Aomori branch of the Social Democratic Party of Japan on the disposal of goods bought from the Ominato Naval Defense Headquarters, the amount of various goods confiscated and others, reports the Mainichi.

FREE VEGETABLE MARKETS OPENED AT HONJO IN AKITA

Honjo, a town in Akita Prefecture, has removed restrictions on the sale of vegetables made possible by the successful execution of the production increase drive, says the Yomiuri-Hochi. Honjo thus has become the first town in Akita to open free vegetable markets.

GUNMA MUNITIONS FACTORIES TO TURN OUT POTS AND PANS

For immediate manufacture of pots and pans with material held in stock by munitions factories, Gunma Prefecture will direct the reconvertion of armament plants in the prefecture for three days from October 29. Permission for this has been received from the 97th Division of the Occupation Troop and the 387th Regiment stationed in Gunma, according to the Asahi.

SMALLPOX, TYPHOID VACCINES SET FOR PEOPLE OF NIIGATA

The Niigata branch of the former Army Medical School situated near the race tracks in Niigata City has been turned over to the prefecture after first being taken over by the Allied headquarters. With instructions received at the same time for the manufacture of vaccines, and serums, production will start immediately, according to the Asahi.

Smallpox and typhoid vaccines, each for 300,000 persons of the prefecture will be made by April next year. The manufacture of diphtheria serum is being prepared. Depending on talks now going on with the Welfare Ministry, serums and vaccines for use in other prefectures will be manufactured later on.

ISHIKAWA DIET MEMBER IS EXPECTED TO RESIGN

Kenzo Aoyama, member of the House of Representatives from the second electorate of Ishikawa Prefecture, has decided to withdraw from all public and political office and will hand in his resignation as president from the Central Marine Products Industry Company, the Association for Consultation on Marine Products and others. He is expected also to tender his resignation as member of the House of Representatives, according to the Asahi.

NIPPON STUDENT AIR PILOTS CAN ENTER MIDDLE SCHOOLS

About half of the 3,087 student air pilots of the training schools at Inba, Furukawa, Niigata, Nagasaki, Yonago, Ehime, Fukuyama and Chikugo, whose training was discontinued after the end of the war, will be transferred to various middle schools under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry through the wish of the students themselves.

They will be admitted under the same conditions as demobilized soldier students. The transfer date is December 1 while date of application and other details will be decided after November.

First-year students of Pilot Training Schools will be admitted to first year of middle schools, second year students to the second year of middle schools and so forth.

ARMY CAPTAIN FOUND DEAD; FOUL PLAY IS SUSPECTED

The body of a man found dead near Uratedaikawa, Hanamaki Hotsprings in Iwate Prefecture around 9 a.m. October 27 was identified as that of a former technical army captain, Shoji Nagasaka, 55, of Tsudanuma Machi, Chiba Prefecture.

As there were wounds on the head and other evidence of foul play, a postmortem examination was conducted.

U.S. Victory Loan Drive Set

The $11,000,000,000 Victory Loan drive will start on Monday night with the campaign ending December 8, according to a Washington report on Sunday. During this final bond selling effort, the treasury hopes to obtain $4,000,000,000 from individuals including $2,000,000,000 from those buying Series E Bond.

THE KOBE and OSAKA FOREIGN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The offices of the above Chamber are now located at the O.S.K. Building—Kobe—Room No. 406.

For the purpose of initiating collective action in the settlement of outstanding trade questions a meeting will take place on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6th—10 a.m. at the above address.

Representatives of all foreign firms are invited to attend the meeting.

The Committee
R. BICKART (Chairman)
H. ABEGG — C. M. BRAND — J. LEVY — H. TILLMANNS

8th Army Military Government, Tokyo Detachment Labor Office

HELP WANTED:

Clerks (only if speaking good English)
Stenographers and typists
Translators
Switchboard operators
Architectural draughtsman

Foregoing applicants should all have good command of English.

Report in person at the American Club Marunouchi 2-chome, No. 8, between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m., or between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m.

GRAND CONCERT

Salon Music· Piano Solo and Soprano Solo.

Wednesday, November 7, at 1 P.M. at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL.

Artists: TERUKO TSUJI (Soprano)
AYAKO HOSONO (Soprano)
VICTOR SALON ENSEMBLE
HARUKO FUJITA (at the piano)

Program:
FOSTER MELODY ALBUM
FANTAISIA FROM SCHUBERT,
HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY NO. 6, (Liszt)
and other numbers.

Admission: ¥6.00 (including tax) (Reserved Seats)
Advance Booking: Play Guide, Ginza.
Presented by Yoshida Music Office.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

HIGHLY educated Japanese gentleman, now executive local office worldwide humanitarian organization, previously extended experience foreign trade, most major languages, desires contact first-class foreign Japanese industrial commercial other enterprize view immediate later collaboration. Apply Box 117, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

ENGLISH correspondent desires rent house in or near Tokyo or would consider offers suitable rooms with family. Apply Box 119, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

COMPLETE set of spare tubes for RCA 1941 seven tubes absolutely new. Apply Marunouchi Hotel, Room 507.

GENTLEMEN'S shirts, three white-used, and two black—brand new; spare G. A. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, haori, etc., very reasonable prices to Allied Forces. Open 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Kay Trading Co., 5th floor corner Matsuki Bldg., near Shimbashi Station, Tokyo. One block from Daiichi Hotel.

KIMONO and curio, etc. Apply Matsuzakaya in front of Koume Primary School, Honjo-ku Mukojima.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colors with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEN'S shoes and skiing boots, size 45, 46, set of golf clubs in Miyanoshita. Apply Box 113, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLYMPIA, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, German make, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE, all steel, medium size, perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR electric gramophone, Singer sewing machine, between 2 and 4 o'clock, Karuizawa house 1097, (near police station).

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome Kanda, Tokyo.

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TYPEWRITER ribbon, large quantity wanted immediately, will pay good price. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED sixteen millimeter movie camera preferably Bell Howell also some sixteen millimeter kodachrome movie film. Apply Box 118, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WISH good camera, German or Japanese. —Leica or Zeiss, Olympic, prefer 35mm but will accept any standard size. Must be in good condition. Apply Box 113 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE girl and boy want to learn English conversation with an American lady in Karuizawa. State particulars. Apply Box 215, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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JAPANESE lady with good knowledge of English wishes to teach Japanese conversation to American ladies preferably come to Japan recently, will also teach educated officers of the Allied Forces if desired. Apply Box 114, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

MIMI Bluette (Ruby Saito). Kindly address all communications to Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

M OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 231, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) [illegible]

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The Demoralization of the Police

Although fortunately no extensive lawlessness has yet developed, the obvious trend toward the demoralization of the Japanese police force is a cause for alarm. Incidents have come to light of the inability of the Japanese police to control the inmates of a prison, necessitating the calling in of the American military police; of mass demonstrations which required the presence of the American military police to maintain order; of black market dealings in some localities getting so out of hand that the American military police have had to come to the aid of the Japanese police.

This unfortunate situation is to a great extent the natural reaction consequent upon the abuse of their power by the police in the past. Now that such abuse of power has been forbidden by the Allied authorities, the public in their joy and the police in their confusion are both going to the extreme of failing to uphold even the minimum of respect for police authority which is necessary in any well-ordered society. But such a swing from one extreme to the opposite extreme, however understandable, is certainly not to be desired, least of all by the Allied authorities themselves.

The fault lies with the Japanese who, because of their lack of knowledge of democratic ways, do not yet know how to distinguish between liberty and license. Having equally been for so long the victims of an oppressive police system, neither the Japanese police nor the Japanese public seem to realize fully that freedom does not mean the removal of all control. Democracy requires that the laws be reasonable and fair of course, but it also requires the strict enforcement of those laws by the proper authorities and a sense of responsibility on the part of the general public in cooperating whole-heartedly with the law-enforcement officials. Anything else would be anarchy, not democracy. True freedom can exist only under a regime of respect for law and order which alone can ensure the rights of all.

But unfortunately the Japanese police, so long habituated to the abuse of authority, do not know where to draw the line between the over-use of their power and the legitimate use of their power. Not being intelligent enough to understand the reason behind the Allied order and knowing only that most of their past practices have been forbidden, that the "thought control" section of the their organization has been banned, and that many of their higher officials have been removed, the police do not seem to understand what functions are legitimately left to them. Rather than to risk doing anything which might meet with Allied disapproval or popular criticism, the safest course is to do nothing at all, seems to be the attitude of many a befuddled police official. The consequence is the demoralization and deterioration of the Japanese police force.

One police official is reported to have stated that henceforth, in accordance with his understanding of democracy, he would let a hundred suspects escape rather than run the risk of arresting one innocent man on a suspicion which might prove to have been false. Such a statement by a police official shows an utter lack of comprehension as to the kind of justice which is required in a democratic state. To arrest a hundred suspects rather than run the risk of letting one criminal prey upon society should be the duty of the police official toward the society he is obligated to protect. In this respect there need be no change from the practice of the past. The only change which is necessary, however, and it is a most significant one, is that the hundred suspects be given a prompt and fair trial and they be treated with decency and courtesy on the presumption that a man is innocent until proved guilty in a fair and open trial.

How can the present confusion and impotence of the Japanese police be remedied? Education, of course, is the logical answer, but it is too vague and easier said than done. The attempt now being made to improve the quality of the police officers by recruiting men of higher educational and social background is a move in the right direction, but to be really effective it will require raising the salaries of the policemen and increasing the various inducements much more drastically than is now considered possible. From a practical point of view, the financial difficulties may indeed appear insuperable, but in the long run it should prove a greater economy to be seemingly extravagant in this regard.

In the meantime, the responsible authorities should try to rush through an intensive program for the re-education of the police officers on an as extensive a scale as possible. Although they may be relatively few, there should be some police officials possessed of the necessary understanding of what is needed to be competent enough to manage such a re-education program. Also to take the place of the iniquitous third degree and torture methods of securing evidence, which have happily now been banned, there should be the introduction of modern scientific methods and efficient practices of the type which the F.B.I. in the United States has made famous. Even for the average policeman on the beat for whom such college-level standards may be too much, the gruff kindliness of the London "bobby" at least might be taken as a model not too difficult to emulate.

The Japanese police must come to be true guardians of the public weal instead of vicious watchdogs of an unjust ruling clique temporarily skulking with their tails between their legs because they have lost their master. When the police become worthy of respect, the public will not be slow in according it to them. There are plenty of worthy individuals on the police force who deserve commendation, but the police system as a whole is in sad need of quick reform if it is to perform the task which it should perform. Speed is necessary, for the American military police are not going to be here forever to do the work which the Japanese police should properly carry out.

THE FARMER'S TASK

By KATSUO IMAZATO
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

Our farming prior to the war was highest in the world in the point of the utility of cultivated land, its productivity having been three and half times the world's average productively per unit of land. This is not because of the fecundity of our soil which in actuality is much inferior to those in many other nations; but because of the high degree of the use of chemical fertilizers and intensive farming on which labor power has been used in abundance. How great the amount of fertilizers used by our farmers is shown by the fact that, whereas the amount of fertilizers used per hectare of cultivated land in Denmark which is the greatest agricultural nation in Europe was 26.12 kilograms per hectare of cultivated soil, that of Japan was 36.2 kilograms. Furthermore, the great density of our farm population is shown by the fact that, whereas the average farm area for each farm house in such European countries as Belgium and the Netherlands where small-scale farming is carried on ranged from three to seven hectares, ours has been between one-third or one-seventh, of a hectare, namely, one chobu.

Although Japanese farming possessed the labor power of from three to seven times those of the small agricultural nations of Europe, used fertilizers to the extent of about three and half times those of the world's average amount and secured the greatest crop yield per unit of land area in the world, it failed to satisfy the domestic demand and we had to import food from Korea and Formosa amounting to about twenty per cent o the domestic food production. Now with the increased demand for food our agriculture is facing the scarcity of both fertilizer and labor power. This means that the farming community shoulders a greater responsibility than even before for food production.

Holland Drops Neutrality

Holland will abandon her neutrality policy in favor of collective security as the official statement said that the policy of neutrality is incompatible with Holland's obligation to the United Nations Organization, according to an Amsterdam report on Sunday.

WILL EUROPE MOVE TO THE LEFT IN WAKE OF FRENCH ELECTIONS?

Victory of Communists May Presage Similar Developments in Belgium, Italy and Hungary

By SHUNJI NAKAI

The general election held in France on October 22 recorded a remarkable shift to the Left. A general movement towards the Left had been expected for some time, but any doubt that remained has now been removed by the French electors. The Communist Party has emerged the largest party in France, while the hopes of the Socialist Party for that position have been dashed to the ground. The electoral returns are now complete except for a fraction. According to the returns, the Communists have secured 151 seats, the Popular Republicans 142, and the Socialists under Leon Blum 139. Out of 586 seats of the French Chamber of Deputies, 432 have thus been secured by these three parties, an overwhelming victory for the Left.

In the French general election two important questions were put to the popular vote. The first was, "Shall the new Assembly draft a constitution for a Fourth Republic?" The second was, "If so, shall the Provisional Government continue to exercise full powers while the constitution is being drafted?" M. de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government, expected affirmative answers to both question. The answer to the first question was, in fact, taken for granted before the voting took place. A fourth Republic, a new constitution, and a unicameral system have now been approved by the French electorate, and this involves the disappearance of the Third Republic dating from 1870 and the establishment of a thoroughgoing protection of popular rights.

De Gaulle Position

As to the second question, the Communists and the Socialist Radicals had been appealing to the electorate against the continuation of the de Gaulle Government denouncing the regime as reactionary. In spite of this powerful opposition, M. de Gaulle, with the support of the Socialists and the Popular Republicans, has succeeded in obtaining the approval of the electors also on the second question. A constitution for a Fourth Republic has now to be drafted, but how long will he be able to remain in power? This seems at least a legitimate question, considering that the Communists are now the biggest party in the Chamber of Deputies.

In his attempt to consolidate the regime, M. de Gaulle joined hands first with Britain, and then with the Soviet Union. Finally, he tried to secure the support of the United States, in which attempt he was not so successful at least until recently. For all this, it may be said that he did the work of consolidation largely with the assistance of foreign Powers. The National Government of Britain, headed by Winston Churchill, with whom he closely cooperated, has, however, been replaced by the Labor Government, which is rather too busy with domestic problems.

Under this situation the Soviet Union and the United States are the two Powers between which he has to choose if he must make the choice at all. He has grown rather cool towards Communism, while his attitude towards the United States has become cordial since the change in the occupant of the White House. This attitude of M. de Gaulle caused resentment among the Communists and the Socialist Radicals, but if he retains the support of the Socialists and the Popular Republicans, his position in the Chamber will not be unfavorable. This, however, will not mean plain sailing for the regime.

France is a victor country, but in contrast with the United States, for instance, France, severely devastated as it was by the war, is confronted with problems of serious proportions. Social unrest is, in fact, common to countries of continental Europe including France. The political and social conditions stimulating the growth of Communism may even create serious difficulties for the regime. The French electorate has made the Communists the largest party in the State, and the progress registered by the Communists in France may even be taken as presaging a similar development in Belgium, Italy, Hungary, and other countries, a sign heralding a further shift of the European situation towards the Left.

PROFILES

Prime Minister Shidehara

Baron Kijuro Shidehara was appointed as Foreign Minister of the so-called "constitution protection" Cabinet headed by the late Count Komei Kato. He addressed the Diet on his policy for the first time as Foreign Minister on July 1, 1924.

Prior to the delivery of the address, the draft of the speech was referred to a Cabinet meeting for approval. The draft explained that the diplomacy of the Japanese Government aimed at protection and augmentation of the legitimate rights and interests of the Empire. At the same time, the necessity of respecting the rights and interests of other powers was stressed.

After clarifying that Japan's diplomacy would not be founded on an aggressive and colonial expansionist police, the draft pointed out that an international dispute occurs when one power, egoistic and narrow-minded, ignores the rightful stand of another power. If the powers of the world would recognize the foregoing fundamental diplomatic principle, it stated, there would be no difficulty in finding a basis for the solution of all international problems. Some of the other Caminet Ministers claimed that the draft was a lecture and not an address.

Baron Shidehara has since then stuck to the above principle. It constituted a part of his basic idea for world peace. Branded as being weak-kneed and devoid of initiative, his principle since the Manchurian Incident was squelched by the militarists.

The Prime Minister also served as Foreign Minister in the second Kato Cabinet, the first Wakatsuki Cabinet, the Hamaguchi Cabinet and the second Wakatsuki Cabinet. During these periods Japan was confronted by many difficult situations in the diplomatic theater of China. Despite public criticism against him, Baron Shidehara maintained his diplomacy with immovable determination to construct a world based on reason.

It was Baron Shidehara for instance, who led other powers in recognizing China's autonomous rights for tariff when a tariff conference was held in China. He offered his good offices to arbitrate between China and the Soviet Union when the two countries severed their diplomatic relations over the issue of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The public still remembers the pact that when the Nanking Incident broke out he flatly rejected the proposal of the fighting services for armed intervention. He insisted that the Chinese Government alone should settle affairs in China, and that other powers should refrain from meddling in them.

In the course of his Diet speech on Chinese affairs in the spring of 1927, Baron Shidehara, then Foreign Minister, also said that it was the Chinese people themselves who should decide who should assume political power in China and the policies to be followed. No power, he continued, would ever succeed in forcing on China the politics or social organizations of its own making. It was inconceivable that China on its part would ever remain silent concerning what other powers intended to impose on it, he considered.

This statement represented the fundamental principle of Shidehara diplomacy which was not favored by the Japanese military clique and other quarters close to it after the Manchurian Incident. In this connection, it must be noted that the Baron has lived up to his convictions even while out of office.

After a lapse of more than 10 years since then, he unexpectedly received the Imperial Command to become Prime Minister. Undoubtedly, he did not expect to receive such an appointment. Whether or not he will be successful as Prime Minister remains to be seen.

The Prime Minister is a great reader. One of his favorite books, dealing with history, was written by Lord Grey, British Foreign Secretary at the time of World War I. He disclosed that he had repeatedly read this book because he liked the straightforward manner in which it was written.

KOREAN MINERS ON STRIKE

The agitation of Korean workers in the Joban coal mine has spread. Police reinforcements have been sent to cooperate with the Taira police in guarding against untoward incidents. Twenty-two American soldiers in trucks have arrived at Yoshima and gone on guard duty.

A Taira report tells of the settlement of the strike of about 600 Koreans in the Yoshima pit of the Furukawa coal mine. The settlement involved a partial acceptance by the management of the mine of the miners' demands which included the supply of foodstuffs and clothing in stock to Koreans returning to their country.

Strikes of Chinese and Korean workers at coal mines of the Hokkaido continue. The Hokkaido authorities have requested the United States military police to help in keeping down the agitations. Residents of villages in the neighborhood of the mines affected have been urged to organize self-defense corps.

Hokkaido Teidai Head

Dr. Seiya Ito, head of the Agricultural Faculty of Hokkaido Imperial University, was recommended by a large majority to succeed Dr. Hiroshi Kon whose term as president expires in December.

TAXATION AND INFLATION

II.

We cannot even guess what the Allied Command will demand from us as reparations. Consequently we cannot even guess its form or scale but we must make up our minds to withstand the rigor for the next 10 or 20 years to come. Moreover the disposition of the reparations will undergo drastic changes according to the structure and scale of the industries which are permitted to operate and at the same time the previously mentioned inflation problem has a close bearing with this change.

The contents of the reparations have not yet been revealed but if we should attempt to analyze the technical structure of the reparations we may assume the following:

1. Payment in Specie

Our nation, not endowed with abundant specie reserve, must first of all export commodities and with the foreign money thus obtained, make the payment. Before the war this foreign currency was used to import manufactured materials enabling us to increase our daily necessisties but in all probability this fund will be used for reparations payment. Moreover inasmuch as our nation has to pay the price of manufactured goods of the foreign countries in addition to the reparations the circulation of currency is bound to increase.

2. Payment in Commodities

With special consideration to the industrial structure the production equipment may be taken away in toto as reparations payment. These principal production industries may undergo reconversion into peacetime industries thus becoming a nucleus of the national economy but if they are taken away it will not bt of much help to the future economic structure of the nation.

No matter what form it may assume the payment must be borne by taxation but this will not be sufficient so the bulk of the burden must be borne by the national bond issue which also will tend to aggravate inflation. Thus from the reparations viewpoint the march of inflation is unavoidable and the dark shadow of postwar inflation is getting larger than before. The people will receive the cross fire of inflaton and taxation.

The total revenues derived from taxation in 1935 amounted to only ¥1,100,000,000 but due to the increased assessment the total increased to ¥10,360,000,000 by 1945. This figure is small in comparison with the total bond floated for the same year which amounted to ¥4,800,000,000. It is estimated that due to the air raids, taxations will be decreased this year by about ¥3,000,000,000 and this deficit must be met by cutting down the budget and increasing the bond issue. Then will the postwar tax be expected to be light in direct proportion to the decreased national strength? No. as previously stated, regretful though it seems, in order to fill up the big gap left by the export of national specie we must face the music and bear the heavy burden. The national income may increase, apparently, but this is due to the wild speculative investment of the national capital and definitely not due to an increase of national economic power. Therefore if we should consider the material losses of air raid victims and also the unemployment problem which is bound to come up due to the demobilizations of soldiers and munitions workers, we cannot expect much increase in the national income in the immediate future. We must plan for an economic stabilizations of the air raid and non-air raid populace and establish some sort of taxations such as property tax to adjust the social and political misalignment. Again a wide range consumption that should be assessed and other taxes which can be borne by the people at large such as transportation tax, radio tax, etc. should also be carefully planned out and assessed. Depending upon the resources a thorough consumption tax on all essential food stuff such as rice, miso, etc. should be assessed, and the people should be ready to stand all privations. According to the common axiom all taxation should be based upon increasing taxes on all universal commodities rather than assessing only a certain group of affected individuals or enterprises. Therefore it may be difficult to suddenly increase the tax of the lower income class. But we must expect that by some means higher taxes will be forthcoming. But for the present just how the tax will change or how the reparations should be settled as a universal economic problem, cannot be fathomed as the national expenditure will vary according to the changes of all of the above factors.

We must expect a sudden increase of all forms of taxations. This is necessary for the sound establishment of an economic order for postwar Japan which, after all, is the most important task which we should strive for. We must view the heavy burden of added taxations alongside the menace of inflation before making any rash criticisms.

(End)

Tokyo Annamites Meet

The Annamese students in Japan held a meeting in Tokyo on Sunday to discuss the independance movement of their country and also to bring their fatherland's case before the Allied nations and the World Court.

EISENHOWER NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN PLIGHT OF JEWS IN GERMANY

Real Success Attained in Saving Lives of Thousands Of Concentration Camp Victims

The following is the text of the report made recently by General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower in commenting on the report of Earl C. Harrison, U.S. representative on the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees in Germany.

This is my full report on matters pertaining to the care and welfare of the Jewish victims of Nazi persecution within the United States zone of Germany. It deals with the conditions reported by Earl G. Harrison, U.S. representative on the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, which was forwarded to me under cover of your letter of August 31, 1945.

Since Mr. Harrison's visit in July, many changes have taken place with respect to the condition of the Jewish and other displaced persons. Except for the temporarily-crowded condition, the result of shifts between the establishments and . . . (missing) . . . as winter approaches, housing is on a reasonable basis. Nevertheless, efforts to improve their condition continue unabated. The subordinate commanders are under orders to requisition German houses, grounds, and other facilities without hesitation for this purpose.

The housing problem must be seen in full perspective. This winter the villages and towns in the U.S. zone of Germany will be required to house more than twice their normal population. One million and a half German air raid refugees who were ousted into Southwestern Germany, together with some 600,000 Germans, Volks Deutsche and Sudentens who fled from Poland, New Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia before the advancing Red Armies have created a condition of congestion in the U.S. zone which forces the most careful conservation of housing space. At this moment the U.S. zone is under orders to absorb 152,000 more Germans from Austria.

Loss of Housing Great

Added to this influx of population, there is the loss of housing in the bombed-out cities, averaging well over 50 per cent; the necessity for billeting large numbers of our troops and the accommodations required for prisoners-of-war. The resulting housing shortage is not merely acute, but desperate. Notwithstanding this situation, in my recent inspections and those made by my staff of Jewish centers, although crowded conditions were found, in nearly every instance more than the 30 square feet per person of floor space required for our soldiers was available.

Displaced persons have absolute preference over Germans for housing and the requirements of the distribution of supplies, the provision of medical care, and the need for welfare activities make it desirable that displaced persons be sufficiently concentrated so that these services may be performed efficiently by the limited supervisory personnel and the transport at our disposal. Thus, considerable use has been made of large installations such as brick barracks, apartment blocks and other public buildings in preference to scattered individual billets.

Special centers have been established for Jewish displaced persons. In the latter part of June, the armies were directed to collect into special assembly centers displaced persons who did not wish to or who could not be repatriated. On the 25th of July, 1945, Dr. Rabbi Israel Gleistein, President of the United Jewish body, appeared and recommended that non-repatriable Jews be separated from other stateless people, and placed in exclusively Jewish centers. As a result, the American Joint Distribution Committee was called upon to supervise the establishment of these centers. This policy was reiterated and expanded on the 22nd of August. Special Jewish centers were established for those Jews who are without nationality or those who are not Soviet citizens and who do not desire to return to their country of orign.

Utmost Speed Employed

At the time of Mr. Harrison's report, there were perhaps 1,000 Jews still in their former concentration camps. These were too sick to be moved at that time. No Jewish or other displaced persons have been housed in these places longer than was absolutely necessary for medical quarantine and recovery from acute illness. It has always been our practice, not just our policy, to remove these victims with the utmost speed from concentration camps.

Necessary guarding should be done by displaced persons themselves on the volunteer system and without arms. Military supervisors may be employed, but will not be used as sentries except in an emergency. Everything should be done to encourage displaced persons to understand that they have been freed from tyranny, and that the supervision exercised over them is merely that which is necessary for their own protection and well-being, and to facilitate essential maintenance.

I feel that we have the problems of shelter and surveillance in hand. Of equal importance is the provision of sufficient and appetizing food. In the past, a 2,000 calories minimum diet was prescribed for all displaced persons in approved centers. There have been sporadic instances where it was not met. Three of four thousand persons of the persecuted categories, including German Jews, formed home communities. Many there are making a genuine effort to re-establish themselves. Until recently, there has been no clear-cut system of assuring adequate food for this group, although in most cases they have been given double rations.

Caloric Food Value Raised

I have recently raised the daily caloric food value per person for ordinary displaced persons in approved centers to 2,300, and for racial, religious and political persecutees to a minimum of 2,500. Feeding standards have also been prescribed and sufficient Red Cross food parcels and imported civil affairs military government foodstuffs are on hand to supplement indigenous supplies and meet requisitions to maintain these standards. We are now issuing a directive that those Jews and other persecuted persons who choose and are able to return to their communities will receive a minimum ration of 2,500 calories per day, as well as clothing and shoes, the same as those in the centers.

Clothing and shoes are available in adequate amounts and of suitable types. Uniformly excellent medical attention is available to all Jewish people in our centers where they have generally adequate sanitary facilities. UNRRA and AJDC staffs, which are administering an increasing number of our centers, are becoming efficient, and are making it possible for these people to enjoy spiritually uplifting religious programs as well as schooling for children.

It is freely admitted that there is need for improvement. The schools need more books, leisure time and welfare activities must be fostered. Additional quantities of furniture, bedding and food must be obtained. We have made progress in reuniting families, but postal communications between displaced persons and their relatives and friends cannot yet be inaugurated, roads and walks must be improved in anticipation of contining weather. We are conscious of the problems we are working on and we have expert advice of the UNRRA, of Jewish agencies and of our chaplains.

In certain instances the standards have fallen, but I should like to point out that the whole army has been faced with the problems of readjustment.

Mr. Harrison's report gives little regard to the problems faced, the real success attained in saving the lives of thousands of Jewish and other concentration camp victims and the repatriating of those who could and wish to be repatriated, and the progress made in two months to bring these unfortunates who remained under our jurisdiction from the depths of physical degeneration to a condition of health and essential comfort. I have personally been a witness to the expressed gratitude of many of these people for these things.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Democrazy

To the Editor:

According to your paper the employes of the Japanese newspapers, in taking control of the management of their journals by demanding that the presidents and members of the board of directors resign and leave the management in their hands but the ownership in that of the present stock holders, claim that their actions are not communistic or socialistic and that they, the employees, do not curse capitalism. Perhaps they are correct up to this point, but when they contend that their actions are in line with democratic principles, they are entirely off the mark, especially when, as in the case of the Yomiuri-Hochi the employes shut out their employers and run editorials attacking the owners. That's not democracy, it's democrazy.

H. H.

NEW OIL RATION SETUP

Distribution to Be Handled by Private Organs

In a move to democratize the ration system of petroleum products, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to hand over the rights of determining the detailed programs for distribution of these items from the Fuel Bureau to such civilian agencies as the Petroleum Products Distribution Control Company and other private organs.

The Ministry also has decided to abolish the existing purchase system based on the Petroleum Products Sales Regulation. Under the new setup, coupons will be issued by the civilian agencies. Preparations are underway to carry the new system into operation on December 1.